ingrauer can noe more but Worke the Frame
grace, enough that it beares Rich's name—
glimering Shadow, does his brightnes shrowd—
leaues him wrapt within a Sable clowd—
he that thinks to draw his Forme intier
w's the Sunns glory by a brand of fier

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SEMIGRAPHY:
OR,
ARTS RARITY.

As it hath been proved by many honourable Persons, and allowed by the
LEARNED,
To be the easiest, exactest, and briefest Method of short and swift writing as ever was yet known;
So that by the help of this Book, and halfe an houres practise with the Author, an ordinary Capacity may attain the full knowledge thereof.

Invented, exactly composed, and (after many yeares practice therein) is now sent abroad to benefit the World,

By JEREMIAH RICH,
Author and Teacher thereof, dwelling at S. *Olaves* in *Southwarke* in *Mill-Lane.*

Every good and perfect gift comes from God.

LONDON,
Printed by *J. G.* and are to be sold by *N. Brook* at the *Angel* in *Corne-hill.* 1654.

TO THE
Right Honourable,
THE LADY
MARY RICH.

MADAM,

A Dying man lyes counting the clock of Time, reckons the minutes of the flying day: his busie thoughts outvie the labouring sand, because his life rides on a Dyals point, to end at the arrivall of an houre.

It is not long since I was at the

doore of death; where being unprepared to die, how did I wiſh that Time would ſtop a while? being ignorant whither my journey would lead me, through what dark cells, or hollow vaults; what fearfull ſhapes, grim furies, infernall fire, miſery or horror I was to ſee, I could not tell: But had my life been ſpotleſſe, pure and innocent, my courage could have prompt me on to die, that I might have had tranſportation; and with prepared feet run ore the milkie way, where lull'd in Angels armes, each holy Saint had rung me a knell of *Plaudits*, and all my friends caſt off their mourning, and in triumph ride; and in ſtead of weeping, danc'd at my Funerall.

There is nothing more certain than death, and who can ſhun it? nothing more ſwift than time, and

and who can ſtay it? yet by this Art we can provide for the certainty of the one, and run with the ſwiftneſſe of the other; by this we may gather Grace, as faſt as ſome do Gold: and if we have nothing on Earth, lay up a Treaſure in Heaven: and though the life of man is compared to flaſhes of the fire, the bubbles in the water, the clouds in the aire, that waſt, conſume, depart, vaniſh, and flie away; and (like the flower, as ſoone as flouriſhes, withers, and when hee is borne begins to die) yet by this Art we can provide for eternity, and do much in a little time; it gathers up the works of many worthy Divines, which otherwiſe would be but as words againſt the wind, which from the aſhes of theſe deceaſed Saints, raiſes another *Phœnix* to grace their honoured

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Graves, who with his wings hovers about their Tombes, and keeps up their Memories like a Monument of Marble.

To the Generality of the World, this Book may ſeem an idle Aire, becauſe (peradventure) they will not either have faith to believe it, or wit enough to learn it; and ſo inſtead of reading it, may rend it: but to others more ingenious, it will be welcome, and eſpecially to your Ladyſhip, becauſe you have ſpent ſome houres in the knowledge thereof, when I was in the family. I have often thought the world is ſomething beholding to Writers and Taylors; to the one for his Fancies, the other for his Faſhion, which are not much unlike to Beauty and Bravery, but that herein they differ, the one ſhews the quantity of the Man, the other

ther the qualities of the mind; — yet, as Beauty is slighted, so Books are neglected, when Age has furrow'd the one, and Time has worne out the other.

Notwithstanding (Madam) with tranquility of mind, I humbly offer it to your Ladyship's view, desiring it may kisse your hand, knowing it will be honour enough if it does but beare your name, which, if you will but daign to let it do, I shall forbeare to beg againe.

Your Honour's devoted

Servant

Jer. Rich.

THE PREFACE.

GOod Wine requires no Bush, nor Beauty needs no Bravery; Art appeares by works, not words, and it argues simplicity to set off Ingenuity with too much Tautologie: words are too weak for worth and low expressions darken high actions, and since the ability of our Author (as well for this Art as others) is so well knowne, what need there any more than his own actions to blaze him to the world? yet, for encouragement of the Learner, and out of love to the Author, we who have tried severall others, and likewise learned this) doe affirm that he is the acutest, and his Art the briefest as ever yet was known, which may

may appeare by the works of many worthy Divines, now extant, writ by this Author.

But what need there any more than that grand triall of Mr. John Lilbourn *at the* Old Baily, *which (though it never was printed) yet Mr.* Lilbourn *affirmed before ſeverall Gentlemen, that the ſaid Triall was exactly taken by Mr.* Rich: *and being asked, he ſaid he had ſufficient proof of his dexterity in this Art: and might he have had a pen and ink allowed him, which could not be because of his cloſe impriſoment, he would have verified it under his hand in Mr.* Rich's *vindication.*

But not to trouble the Reader with a long matter, we ſhall conclude with this, That this Art is his owne, not other mens Inventions put forth in his name, which is uſuall with ſome

now

now adayes, and this will appeare by ſundry things in this Booke of Abbreviation, that never before entred into any mans capacity, for they that know him, and have read his other works that are abroad in the world, cannot think that any thing can drop from his pen, that has not in it both variety and rarity.

Will: Parker.
Joh: Sherley.
Nich: Scull.
Tho; Bell.
Joh: Haſtings.
Will: Wright.

THE

THE *Arts Vindication.*

AS in other Arts for ſwiftneſs and brevity, ſo in relation to this, it has been uſuall to fill up the Table with characters entire, which being ſo intricate and difficult, ſo numerous and various, has tired the Fancy, dulled the Capacity, and burdened the Memory, and has made the induſtrious learner often return (abuſed) home: Therefore, to abbreviate the one, and rectifie the other, to eaſe the Capacity, and help the burdened Memory, and to take off that difficulty that ſeemes to lie in the way

way, and hides the true understanding of the Art: I have thought good to throw away some more idle houres to follow their flying Predecessors.

I shall not sit long to write in the vindication thereof, since this Art teaches to do much in a little time: but for Secretary, Court-hand, Roman, or Italian, to run a quarter so swift as we, would puzzle the intellects of the best Scribes, who (I think) are the fittest Orators to utter the curiosity hereof, since they are not clouded with a vail of ignorance, but can behold these hidden rarities in a more perfect forme. What is it that keeps the works of so many famous Worthies alive in the world, and those numerous Orations, both morall and divine, that flye on Eagles wings abroad in the world, had they not beene gathered in these quick characters (by some whom God had instructed to use the penne of the Writer) they had dyed with the breath that uttered them, and beene buried in eternall oblivion.

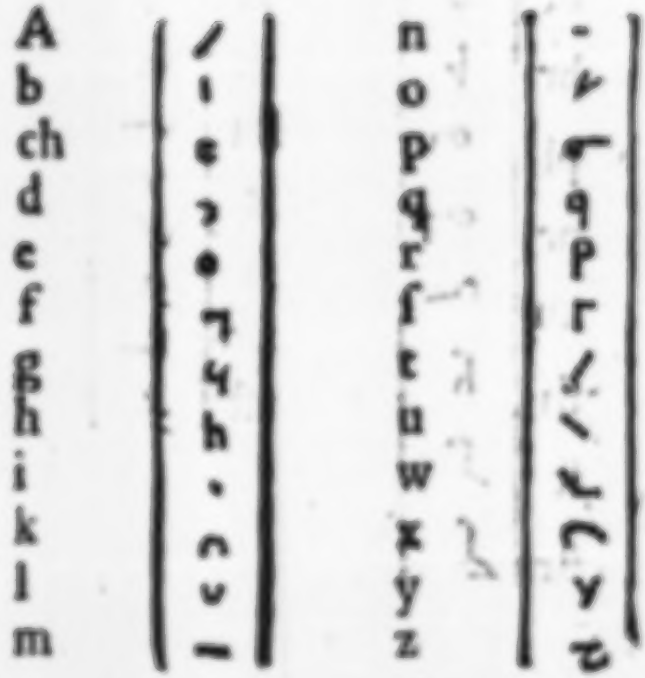
vion. If any thinke by their ſwiftneſſe they could do this with Secretary, I ſhould laugh at their ſimplicity, ſince their high-flowne fancy does here appeare but folly; and imagination does goe beyond their reaſon, it being as impoſſible as for the earth to deſcend or aſpire to the Artique and Antartique poles, or for the Sea, when he calls the dancing Billowes up aloft to drowne the candle of the day, or for a blaſt of wind to puff away the world. No, the moſt curious Artiſt, to write as faſt as ſpeak, ſhall as ſoone loſe his capacity, as to ſumme up the minutes of eternity. Nay, how many Short-hand Writers haye I ſeene, their pens not being able to doe as much as their tongues, have let fall many words in every ſentence, delivering imperfect Orations from the mouth of the Orator; and in the midſt of diſcourſe, when the tongue of the Speaker hath out-run the pen of the Writer: how often do theſe poor ſoules ſtrike ſaile and lie becalm'd, not knowing where

where to ſtay, nor which way to goe? It being as difficult for them as to flie with the ſwift-wing'd Eagle, or to ride upon the back of a billow, or embrace in their boſomes Thunder inſtead of Aire. Conſider then, there is nothing like this that can furniſh the memory with things morall and divine: It is like Spikenard in the Kings Palace, or *Manna* in the Wilderneſſe, or *Solomon's* Chariot paved with love. Conſider how it makes us partakers of all thoſe heavenly Oracles, with precepts and promiſes, directions, dehortations, inticements, and allurements; which, were it not for this, from the beſt memory, would quickly ſteale away. Conſider how it ennobles the mind, how it makes us reſemble Angels, how it opens the eares, how it enlightens the eyes, how it directs the feet to walk, and teaches the fingers to fight; how it gives us reſt for wearineſſe, courage for faintneſſe, and kindles fire inſtead of fear.

But being ſcanted of paper, I ſhall cut off my Vindication, and preſent you with the firſt direction, preſuming

ming none will ſpeak againſt it, but ſuch as doe not know it: and we muſt give ignorant perſons leave to find fault with all things, though they commend nothing. *Ars enim nun habet inimicum prater ignorantem.*

The firſt are the Letters of the Alphabet, which are thus character'd.



All which letters muſt be at one motion without taking the pen from the paper: and moſt of them muſt begin

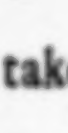
at the left hand, and end at the right, that the Writer may go forward in the time of his writing.

Which being all perfectly got by heart, he may proceed to the double consonants; where note, that if a word begin or end with a double or treble consonant, they must be joyned together as followeth.

bl		ld	
br		lk	
pl		lm	
pr		lt	
kn		rt	
ſh		rm	
ſt		rſt	
ſtr			

If you will write your bl, your b alone is thus, and l thus

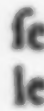
to

to joyn them together draw l from the foot of b thus ſo likewiſe lk, the l thus and k thus  where you take your pen from l, make k thus

There needs no ſuch thing as to get multitdes of them by heart, as hath been ſhewne by others, for he that can doe one, may do all: and becauſe ſome before me have obſerved five places for the vowels about the conſonants, I have thought it is too much, ſince about a ſmall character, five places cannot be diſtinctly obſerved without miſtake, therefore I have thought good to take away one of the vowels, that there may be but four places obſerved about the conſonant.

The Vowel that is omitted is (E) *which we write in his owne proper Character, when it ends a word, or comes in the middle thus*

me
ſe
we
ye

ſet 
let
det

ſel
tel
bel

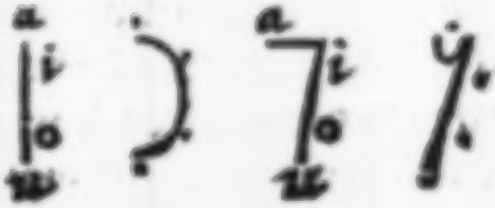
ſend
lend
rend

leter
deter
beter

By which direction all words of one ſillable may be writ at one motion without taking the pen from the paper; eſpecially when (e) is the moſt ſignificant vowel.

The other four Vowels are ſignified by places about the Conſonants, which the learner muſt be very perfect in.

The



The place of (a) is over the head.
The place of (i) a little lower tan the head.
The place of (o) almoſt at the bottome.
The place of (u) underneath.

Which four places ſerve to this effect, that if a word begin with a Conſonant, and end with a Vowel, being but one ſyllable, you muſt write your Conſonant in its own proper Character, and ſet a tittle in the place of the vowel.

As for example,

ſa		da		wa		ga	
ſi		di		hi		gi	
ſo		do		ſo		go	
ſu		du		ru		gu	

If a word begin with a double or treble conſonant, you muſt joyn them all together at one motion, and then ſet a tittle in the place of the vowel, and if an (r) comes after any conſonant in the beginning of a word, you muſt expreſſe it by drawing a little ſtroake from the conſonant, like a Rowan r, as in the word (ſtray) here under-written.

ſta	
ſti	
ſto	
ſtu	
blu	
blo	
ſti	
glu	
kno	
pla	
tri	
tru	
ſtra	
ſtri	
ſtro	
ſtru	

But

But if the word have one consonant to begin it, and another to end it, and the vowel in the middle, then you must write your first consonant, and in the place of the vowel set the last, As in these,

bal
bil
bol
bul
tam
tim
tom
tum
fam
fim
fom
fum
gam
him
hom
dum

So also if a double consonant, or treble, begins and ends the word, your double or treble consonant must be joyned together, and the other set in place of the vowel.

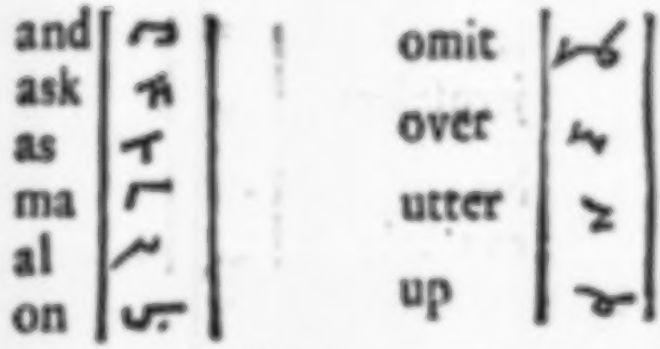
The Example followes,

blam		buld	
blak		walk	
flam		talk	
flag		taſt	
		farm	
		burn	

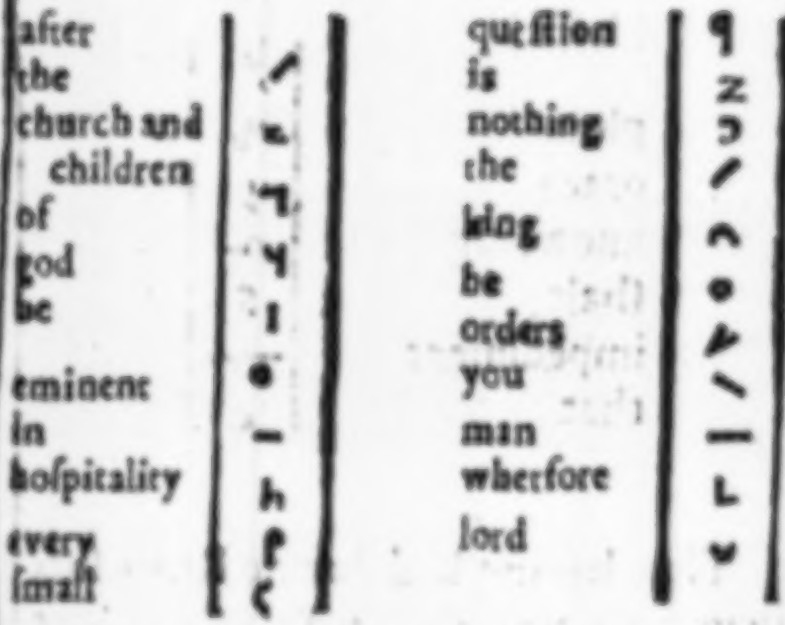
ſtram		ſtand	
ſtrok		ſtamp	
ſtriv		ſhould	
ſtrif		blind	
ſtrip		flank	
ſplit		ſtrangr	

If a Vowel begins the word, you muſt write your Vowel in his owne proper character, and joyne the next Conſonant or Conſonants to it with one motion, without taking off the pen. As thus,

and

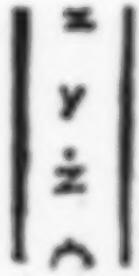


What the Letters signifie of themselves intire.



is

is
jeruſalem
his
example



There are ſeven double Conſonants alſo, that ſtand for words alone; and they be theſe:

bleſſed
glory
grace
knowledg
ſhalt
impediment
that

Thus having laid downe Rules ſufficient to write all manner of ſhort words, I ſhall proceed to ſhew what letters may be left out of a word to ſhorten it, ſince this Art is as much abbreviated by caſting out ſuperfluous letters, as by writing quick

quick Characters: Firſt, then in generall, when any vowel or conſonant is drowned by the ſound of thoſe Letters that goe before, or follow after it, it muſt be left out; and this you will finde in the ſhorteſt word that can be named. As for example, when (y) followes (a) or (w) comes after (o) they may be left out.

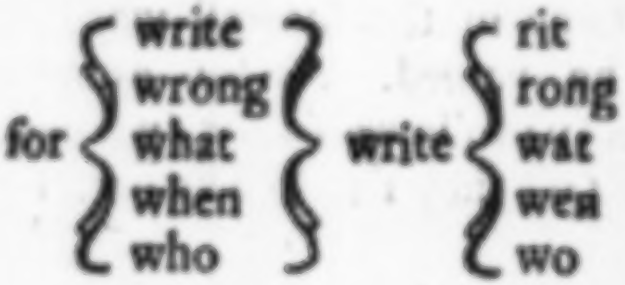
for	write
ſay	ſa
day	da
way	wa
ſow	ſo
mow	mo

As alſo when (g) and (h) come together in the middle of a word, they may both be left out. As in theſe,

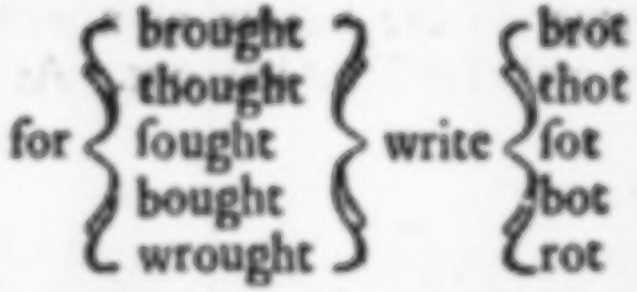
for	write
might	mit
fight	fit
light	lit
right	rit

So

So alſo when (w) comes before (r) (w) may be left out, and when (h) followes (w) (h) may be left out. As for example,

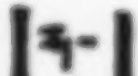


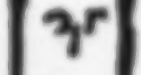
Sometimes three or four letters may be left out of a word of one ſyllable, yet the word underſtood more plainly than if thoſe ſuperfluous conſonants were expreſt. As for example.



The vowel (e) may be left out, ſometimes in the beginning, ſometimes in the middle, and alwayes at the latter end of a word that paſſes three

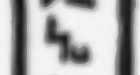
three letters, especially when it comes before (m) or (n) or (s) or (f) or (x) or (r) or when it followes (d) or (b) or (t) em spels but m and (m) is (m) without (e) and so of all the rest, as you may see in the word defile, here under written; the (d) and (f) are joyned together without taking off the pen, because the vowel (e) is drowned, then the (l) is set in the place of (i) by the (f) being the last consonant. As for example,

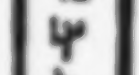
defil 

defam 

deform

betim

befol 

befal 

bedu

Note also that in this Art, we many times change one consonant for another, to our better advantage; as when (i) is a consonant it is sounded like (g) and we change it for (g) and when

when (ph) comes together to begin a word, we change it for (f) as in these following words you may see an example of both.

for	write
john	gon
james	gemes
physick	fisik
philosopher	filosfer

Note also when two vowels come (in the middle of a word) together, most commonly the first is the most significant, because it drownes the sound of the last, and therefore the first must be expressed, and the last omitted. As for example.

for	write
feare	fer
deare	der
heat	het
meat	met
seat	set

Also observe, that (n) stands for three things; it stands for (in) when it stands alone, for (ing) when it is joyned,

joyned, and (nes) when it is disjoyned. As thus,

in the name of God
being it is so
he has too much dulneſs

Thus have I diſcovered the firſt part of this Art, I think, plaine enough for the dulleſt capacity; that is to ſay, how all manner of ſhort words may be written with great ſpeed: I ſhall now make it appeare how long words may be writ with as much ſpeed as thoſe, by theſe following rules.

Prepo-

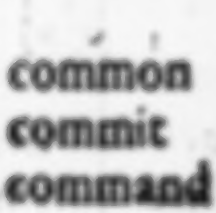
Prepositions and Terminations.

com		cation	
con		ation	
under		lation	
pra		ration	
pre		nation	
pri		tation	
pro		sion	
pru		union	
sus		count	
suf		sent	
re		tent	
ack		sever	
mount		ture	
ment		ternall	
tempt		trance	
cor		ever	

When you have got all these by heart, you must observe, that if you have a Preposition to begin the word that is named, and no mark for the Ter-

Termination, you must end it with the letters of the Alphabet; and if a Vowel comes after the Preposition, you must write your Preposition, and in the place of the Vowel set the last Consonant. As for example,

common
commit
command

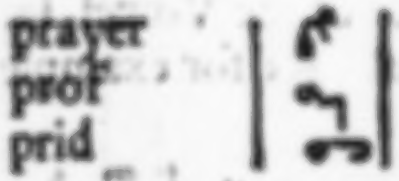


But if a Consonant followes a Preposition, you must joyne it to the Preposition at one motion, and then set the last Consonant in the place of the Vowel, As in these,

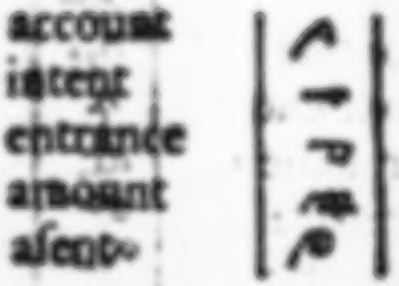
containe
confide
consume
presume
prepare
promise
provoke

Sometimes there comes but one

letter or two after the Preposition, and then they may be joyned together thus,



If you have a mark for the Termination of a word that is named, and none for the Preposition, most commonly you will finde such a word to begin with a vowel, and then it is but writing the vowel in his owne proper character, and joyning the Termination to it, and the word is done: As here,



eternall

eternall	
occasion	
amounting	
acounting	
ocasioning	

If you have a Preposition to begin, and a mark for the Termination of a word, and there comes a syllable in the middle, you must write your Preposition, and joyne the next Consonant to it, and in the place of the Vowel set the Termination, as in the word (consolation) here underwritten.

consolation	
condition	
confutation	
confusion	
preparation	
condemnation	
predomination	
presumption	
congratulation	
consumation	

If the word that is named have a Prepoſition to begin it, and a Termination to end it, and have onely a Vowel in the middle betweene them, you muſt write your Prepoſition, and in the place of the Vowel ſet the Termination, and if no letters part them, you muſt joyn them together. As for example,

commiſſion	
commotion	
conſent	
content	
contempt	
temptation	
conſenting	
contemplation	

Here note alſo, that if (c) be ſounded like (k) it muſt be chang d for (k) and if it be ſounded like (s) you muſt change it for (s). Thus have I ſhewne ſufficient directions to write all manner of words: the next thing that followes in order is the Table, which is of ſingular uſe, when it is attained perfect.

The

The Table.

A

advance 5
admit 5
adultrie 5
anger or anſw. 5
angels 5
againſt 5
arguments. 5
among 5

B

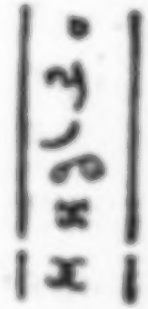
brethren 5
becauſe 5
believe 5
become 5
bleſſed 5

C

cauſe 5
chriſt 5
congregation 5
comfort 5
conſcience 5
converſation 5
corinthians 5
contrary 5

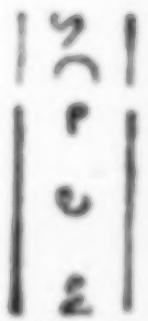
D

diligeat
deliver
danger
discover
darkness
devill



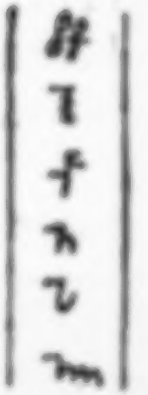
E

elect
example
every
evill
earth



F

foundation
foolery
faith
fickle
flesh
fundamentall



G

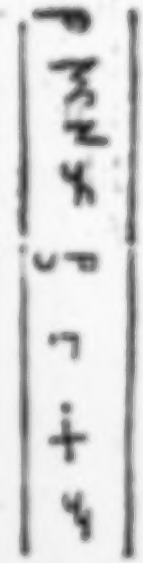
give
god
greater
glory
goſpel
generall
good

H

hypocrites
have
heretique
hearts
humility
hee
hates

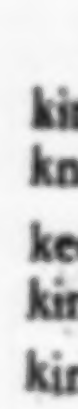
I

inward
inſtruction
is
jehovah's
illumination
if
jeſus chriſt
judge



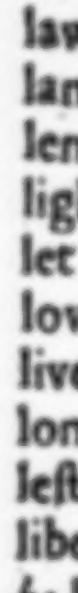
K

kings
knowledge
keeps
kingdomes
kindeneſs



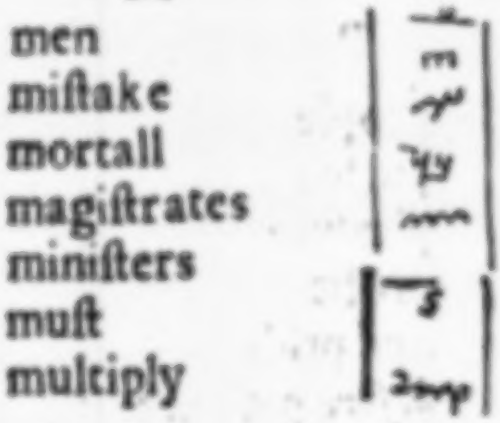
L

lord
let
lawes
lanthorne
lend
light
let
love
live
long
left
liberty
be loſt



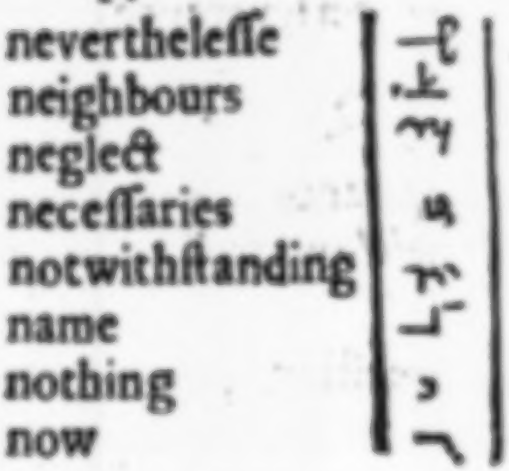
M

men
miſtake
mortall
magiſtrates
miniſters
muſt
multiply



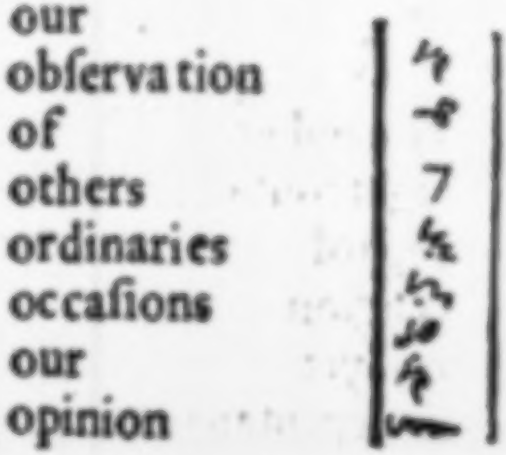
N

nevertheleſſe
neighbours
neglect
neceſſaries
notwithſtanding
name
nothing
now



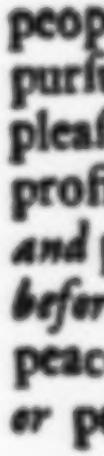
O

our
obſervation
of
others
ordinaries
occaſions
our
opinion



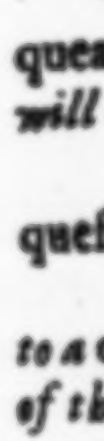
P

people
pursue
pleasure
profit
and pride
before patience
peace
or perseverance



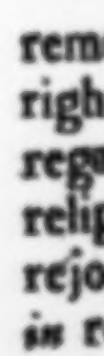
Q

queanes
will quarrell
question
to a quarter
of the quantity



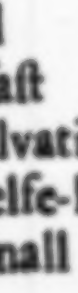
R

remember
righteousnesse
regard
religion
rejoyce
in repentanance



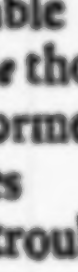
S

stand
stedfast
to salvation
let selfe-love
be small



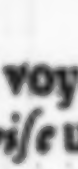
T

tremble
at the thoughts
of torment
times
are troublesome



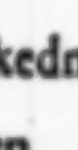
V

use
thy voyce
in wise utterance



W

we
wickedneſſe

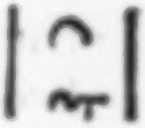


when

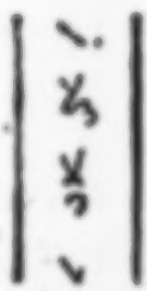
our wiſdome

worldly

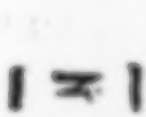
X

exceeding excellencies 

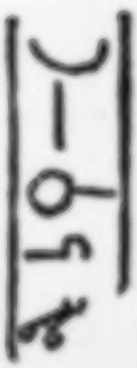
Y

you yeilded yeſterday *in* your 

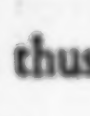
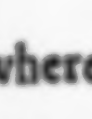
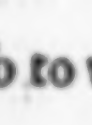
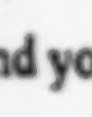
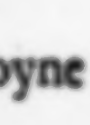
Z

zeal 

If the ingenious Learner will endeavour to be ſwift, and ſtrive to overtake the Speaker, when his pen is almoſt dull'd, let him get by heart theſe things following:

large abound unſpeakable encreaſe immortality 

If

If you desire to overtake the Speaker that is run before you, you must understand, that as I gave directions to cast away all superfluous letters out of a word, so you must cast away all superfluous words out of a sentence, and joyne your sentence together in one mark. As for example, To write (the exceeeding love of God to give Christ) your mark for (exceeding) is thus  and your marke for (God) and (Christ) thus  where you take your pen from one there joyine the other  so to write (increase in knowledge) your mark for (increase) is  and your mark for (knowledge)  joyne them together

Example.

Example.

the exceeding love of God
the exceeding love of God to give Christ

the unspeakable love of Christ
the large love of God to man
the exceeding long-suffering of Christ
the love of God
the power of God

as if he should say
when thou art converted strengthen thy brethren
strive to enter in at the strait gate, for many shall strive to enter in, and shall not be able.

Here followes, in order, the Characters intire, which are so far from burdening the braine, that they teach the art of memory; the use of them is to compose much in a little time, and room. The Example followes:

first

first of all

last of all

both high, low, rich and poore

the world

in the world

there is nothing in the world

without God in the world

quite thorow the world

round about the world

God in Christ reconciling the world to himselfe

to live above the world

overcome the world

from one end of the world to the other

all the glory of the world is nothing

a voyce behind us, saying, this is the way, walk in it

he ascended on high, and gave gifts unto many

repent, and believe the Gospel

and you shall receive the gift of the Holy-Ghost

circumcision

circumcision	6
uncircumcision	60
neither circumcision nor uncircumcision availeth any thing but a new creature	60
Jesus Christ	+
the third Person in the Trinity	3

And now I shall conclude with some other Characters intire, desiring the Reader to judge whether these can burden the Memory, although they have no relation to the Rule.

both	ıı
both together	H
between both	H
within	LL
without	LL
double	)))
disciple	)))
distance	⊃ ⊃
diminish	⊃
large	⊃

lord

lord

little

abound

abbreviate

ſhorten

below

above

behinde

before

treble

trinity

in the middſt

mingle

multitude

wavering

various

even

uneven

equall

unequall	
on the top	
round about	
follow	
former or fore-runner	
fellowship	
friendship	
contrary	
conclude	

Objection.

But it may be objected, *If your Art be ſo rare for Eaſineſſe and Brevity, What is the reaſon that many that have endeavoured to learn it, cannot write it; and ſome that write it cannot read it?*

Answer.

In anſwer to this, I could tell you, that God has not given to every man a capacity alike, and ſo the Art may be abuſed by them that cannot learne it, becauſe their wits are ſordid: but, notwithſtanding, I ſhall lay downe theſe two reaſons; why (although they aime at it) they miſſe of what they aime.

Firſt, Becauſe the tongue of the Speaker outrunning the pen of the Writer, it makes their Celerity outſtrip their Capacity, and having the Theorick without the Practick, in haſte they either obſerve falſe Diſjunctions, or wrong Terminations.

Secondly, Being not well grounded

in the Art, they ſtrive to run along with the Miniſter, and therefore are forced to take but pieces of things, and letting ſlip almoſt halfe of what is ſpoke, they catch at the words he is ſpeaking, which makes their writing imperfect, packing up abundance of matter without obſerving a method, they run themſelves into ſuch a labyrinth, that they are as much troubled to read it perfectly, as to write it ſwiftly.

Now, though it is knowne that moſt of them that have beene my Scholars, have beene ſo ingenuous, that they cannot onely write and read it, but with that ſwiftneſſe, that few tongues can out-run their pens: yet, for a help to others, I ſhall lay downe theſe two particulars in way of direction.

1. That they would not ſo much ſtrive to write ſwiftly, as exactly, that what they write may be according to rule, and then what they write they will be able to read; and ſwiftneſſe will come after.

2. That in order to a method, they obſerve

obſerve a margin in every page of their book, and in the margin ſet down the numbers and names of every one of the heads of the Sermon, as Doctrine, Poſitions, Proofs, and Reaſons; and likewiſe that every uſe be ſet downe according to the number and name, as Reproof, Rebuke, Lamentation, or Caution, Conſolation, Direction, Dehortation, with Arguments and Motives; which Heads, and part of the Inlargement on every of them may be taken by one who ſcarce did ever write before: and, as I ſaid before, ſwiftneſs will ſoon come after; for without a method there is nothing but confuſion in the tracts of each myſterious Art.

Thus (Gentlemen) wiſhing you more pleaſure in the reading it, than I had profit in the writing it: (and yet I had profit enough) (ſince vertue is a reward to it ſelfe, and love is not without labour) I ſhall never ceaſe to be your Servant, untill ſuch time as my ſoule is returning home, and when my dulled penne can write no more. JER: RICH.

FINIS.